

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

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Claim 1 (currently amended): A temperature compensating reflective resonator comprising:

a partially reflective surface;

a first light transmissive material;

a second light transmissive material; and

a totally reflective surface;

a spacer attached to the partially reflective surface and the totally reflective surface to determine

a distance therebetween; and

wherein the first and second light transmissive materials are disposed between the partially reflective surface and the totally reflective surface such that they cooperate with one another in

manner which mitigates changes in an optical path length of the reflective resonator due to changes in temperature.

Claim 2 (original): – The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 1, wherein:

the first light transmissive material comprises a substantially solid material; and

the second light transmissive material comprises a substantially flexible material.

Claim 3 (original): – The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 1,  
wherein:

the first light transmissive material comprises a solid material; and

the second light transmissive material comprises a material selected from the group consisting of:

air;

vacuum; and

liquid.

Claim 4 (currently amended) A temperature compensating reflective resonator comprising:

a solid light transmissive material with a partially reflective front surface;

a reflector;

a gap formed between the solid light transmissive material and the reflector;

a spacer attached to the front surface of solid light transmissive material and the reflector,

defining a distance between a front surface of the solid light transmissive material and the reflector; wherein a thermal coefficient of optical path length is given by the formula

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{OP} &= \frac{1}{OP} \frac{dOP}{dT} \approx \frac{1}{n_g} \frac{dn_g}{dT} + \frac{1}{L_g} \frac{dL_g}{dT} \frac{n_g - n_a}{n_g} + \frac{L_a}{L_g} \frac{dn_a}{dT} \frac{1}{n_g} + \frac{n_a}{n_g L} \frac{dL}{dT} \\ &= \alpha_n + \alpha_L \frac{n_g - n_a}{n_g} + \alpha_a \frac{n_a L_a}{n_g L_g} + \alpha_{ULE} \frac{n_a}{n_g}\end{aligned}\quad (11)$$

wherein  $\alpha_n$  is the thermal coefficient of the refractive index for the solid light transmissive material,  $\alpha_L$  is the thermal expansion coefficient for the solid light transmissive material;

*A<sup>1</sup> Cont'd*  
 $n_g$  is index of refraction for the solid light transmissive material,  $n_a$  is the index of refraction for a material disposed intermediate the solid light transmissive material and the reflector,  $\alpha_a$  is the thermal coefficient of refractive index for the material disposed intermediate the solid light transmissive material and the reflector,  $L_a$  is the distance between the solid light transmissive material and the reflector,  $L_g$  is the thickness of the solid light transmissive material, and  $\alpha_{ULE}$  is the thermal coefficient of expansion for the spacer; and

wherein the thermal coefficient of optical path length is mitigated by at least one of:

minimizing terms of Equation (11);

substantially canceling the terms among one another of Equation (11).

Claim 5 (currently amended): - A temperature compensating reflective resonator comprising:

a solid light transmissive material; with a partially reflective front surface;

a reflector;

a gap formed between the solid light transmissive material and the reflector;

a spacer attached to the front surface of solid light transmissive material and the reflector,

defining a distance between a front surface of the solid light transmissive material and the reflector;

wherein a thermal coefficient of optical path length is given by the formula

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{OP} &= \frac{1}{OP} \frac{dOP}{dT} \approx \frac{1}{n_g} \frac{dn_g}{dT} + \frac{1}{L_g} \frac{dL_g}{dT} \frac{n_g - n_a}{n_g} + \frac{L_a}{L_g} \frac{dn_a}{dT} \frac{1}{n_g} + \frac{n_a}{n_g L} \frac{dL}{dT} \\ &= \alpha_n + \alpha_L \frac{n_g - n_a}{n_g} + \alpha_a \frac{n_a L_a}{n_g L_g} + \alpha_{ULE} \frac{n_a}{n_g}\end{aligned}\quad (11)$$

wherein  $\alpha_n$  is the thermal coefficient of the refractive index for the solid light transmissive material,  $\alpha_L$  is the thermal expansion coefficient for the solid light transmissive material;

*Amended*  
 $n_g$  is index of refraction for the solid light transmissive material,  $n_a$  is the index of refraction for a material disposed intermediate the solid light transmissive material and the reflector,  $\alpha_a$  is the thermal coefficient of refractive index for the material disposed intermediate the solid light transmissive material and the reflector,  $L_g$  is the thickness of the solid light transmissive material, and  $\alpha_{ULE}$  is the thermal coefficient of expansion for the spacer; and

wherein the thermal coefficient of optical path length is mitigated by configuring the resonate reflector such that the first two terms of Eq. (11) substantially cancel one another,  $L_g$  is much greater than  $L_a$  such that the third term of Eq. (11) is approximately zero, and  $\alpha_{ULE}$  is substantially zero.

Claim 6 (currently amended): A laser frequency locker comprising:

a laser cavity having two parallel mirrors, at least one of the two mirrors being partially reflective;

at least one reflective resonator disposed at least one end of the laser cavity, the reflective resonator comprising:

a first light transmissive material having a partially reflective front surface;

a second light transmissive material; and

a spacer which is attached to the partially reflective front surface and the reflector defining a distance between the partially reflective front surface and the reflector; and

wherein the first and second light transmissive materials are disposed between the partial reflective surface and the reflector and cooperate with one another in manner which mitigates changes in an optical path length of the reflective resonator due to changes in temperature.

Claim 7 (currently amended): A temperature compensating reflective resonator comprising:

a light transmitting material having a partially reflective front surface and an anti-reflective back surface;

a reflector configured to reflect approximately 100% of light incident thereon;

a holder configured to hold the partially reflective front surface of the light transmitting material at approximately a fixed distance with respect to the reflector; and

wherein the light transmitting material, the reflector and the holder are configured so as to define a gap intermediate the anti-reflective back surface of the light transmitting material and the reflector.

Claim 8 (original) - The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 7, wherein the light transmitting material comprises glass.

9. (currently amended) The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 7, wherein the light transmitting material comprises ~~Ohara Corporation's FPL51~~ glass having a negative temperature coefficient of refractive index.

10. (currently amended) The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 7, wherein:

*could*  
the front surface of the light transmitting material has a reflection coefficient which is approximately zero or greater than zero; and

the back surface of the light transmitting material has a reflection coefficient which is approximately equal to zero.

11. (original) The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 7, wherein the reflector comprises a mirror.

12. (original) The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 7, wherein the holder comprises an ultra-low expansion material.

13. (original) The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 7, wherein the holder comprises a material having a thermal expansion coefficient of approximately 0.1 ppm/°C.

14. (currently amended) The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 7, wherein the holder comprises Ohara Corporation Clearcream ultra low expansion glass.

15. (original) The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 7, wherein a thickness of light transmitting material is much larger than a thickness of the gap.

16. (original) The temperature compensating reflective resonator as recited in Claim 7, wherein the light transmitting material, the reflector and the holder define a Gires-Tournois resonator.

17. (currently amended) A method for mitigating undesirable effects due to ~~temperative~~ temperature changes in a reflective resonator or the like, the method comprising;

holding a partially reflective front surface of a light transmitting material approximately a fixed distance from a reflector; wherein at least two contributing terms of Equation (11) substantially cancel one another; and

wherein the rest of the contributing terms of Equation (11) are approximately minimized.

18. (currently amended) A method for mitigating undesirable effects due to temperature changes in a reflective resonator, the method comprising:

holding a partially reflective front surface of a light transmitting material approximately a fixed distance from a reflector; and

wherein each contributing term in Equation (11) substantially cancel one another.